The Times.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST, 21 1897.

ITS SOURCE AND CAUSE.

A gentleman named Herbert P. Glenn, of California, was in Washington a day or so back and, to a reporter, he made the following remarks:

the following remarks:

"The question of free silver may never again cut the figure it did in 1896, but the fix and a haif million voters who rallied around Bryan are very apt to combine on some other issues. Thousands of men voted the Democratic theket last year simply to register a protest against existing conditions, I don't think that devotion to conditions. I don't think that devotion to silver was by any means the controlling factor with a large per cent. of the Bryan voters. I cared nothing about the money question in particular, although a strong believer in both metals.

"I have talked with hundreds of well-informed, level-headed citizens, and found my own case similar to most with whom I conversed. It is some thing that mat-

versed. It is some thing that mat ters cannot always exist as they are going on in the United States. There is going to be such a demand for a new deal and fair play ere many years that the cry will have to be heeded. It will involve a hundred things besides the currency

Mr. Glenn is perfectly right in all; he says except in suggesting that causes other than the currency contribute to fortunes that some men make and at the such restlessness as these causes prowe had a currency system that allowed all men a full and free opportunity to make use of their talents, energies and resources as constant of the neighboring plantations. Is it possible that the deserving negro is often treated with more courtesy in Virginia than in Massachusetts?

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has recently contributed a most timely and interesting paper to the current financial discussions in which he compares the Canadian system of finance and banking with that of the United States. In the course of it he says:

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the

following points:
a. The agitation in the United States in at The signature in the time of silver is simply the form in which the discontent with existing conditions is expressed by those who do not understand currency and banking problems. They see that some banking by the suggested the suggested. thing is wrong, and accept the suggested remedy largely because nothing else is proposed. The general fall in prices and the demonstization of silver have been used as arguments for the unlimited coir age of sliver; but had the suggested rem-edy been unlimited flat paper money quite as valid arguments would doubtless have

been urged.

B. Existing conditions regarding currency and banking in the United States are wrong mainly because in the past politicians have generally regarded popular or untrained opinion. Had the legislators of the United States followed the old maxim, "hold fast that which is good," and as time passed endeavored to make the good they possessed better, they would now have had a system of banking and currency not essentially different from those of England, France, Geom.rv., Scotland, and Canada. But the violent Scotland, and Canada. But the violent policy of Jackson led to the Treasury sys-tem, the ruln of branch banking, and tem, the ruin of branch banking, and the survival only of the weak State banks; and these conditions have caused issue during the war of non-inte bearing notes for use as money, which was followed by an agitation for fat paper money, and later by an agitation lasting for twenty years for the free columne of silver.

except in his implied censure of General Jackson for his war upon the Bank of the United States. That had grown to be a giant money monopoly that threatened, by the use of money in our elections, to corrupt and debauch every branch of the public service. Our experience with that bank has taught the country that our institutions cannot live in conjunction with a great central bank backed by and genius of our institutions demands that our currency system shall partake of their own essential characteristies and country that is healthy and strong is centrifugal in its nature. The general government exists to collect and use the whole power of all against a commo foe, to keep the peace between the States, to secure perfect freedom of intercourse between al parts of our great country. and to furnish a uniform standard of weights, measure and value for the whole country, and pretty much everything else that concerns us is to be left- to each have time and again referred to this locality. One locality has one method of

fers some other method. Each must be allowed to have its own way, and so in respect to almost everything else. A paper currency belongs in the same class. Each State is to have its own, just as Belgium has one system, and its immediate neighbors, Holland and France, have different ones. But, by common consent, the currency

is the subject that causes all of our troubles. What are we going to do about doors, and we are going to have a period of great prosperity. But all experience teaches us that that era will not last, Prosperity and adversity come in cycles. We shall have our cycle of prosperity, but it will be followed by another cycle of depression. Are we going to sit supinely through one prosperous era to be fabric in what may possibly be a more terrifying garb next time than it was this? We shall deserve the perils we

What is the source of the evil? Is there any discontent with our currency system

have so by or later unless it is proprer-that the Populists would fuse with the

AMASSACHUSETTS PUZZLE,

The Boston Journal quotes an educated negro as having said that there was little encouragement in this country for the negro to strive to improve his condition, as he was practically excluded from all positions, save those of a menial char-

The fourful Confesses that there is

The fourant confesses that there is much truly what the negro says, and adds: (3)

Here is to con, well fitted to fill respectable positions in life, that would be more cars and to him than humbler and equally respectable positions; yet he is debarred of purely epidermic reasons. And why saveld a young negro strive arter education, struggle to perfect himself, when his very striving and struggling may make him the more discontented with his apparently inevitable lot? gling may make him the more discontented with his apparently inevitable lot? We say "apparently inevitable" lot, because positions in negro schools and negro colleges are limited in number, nor is it possible for every negro to gain office in State or National government. The ordinary callings of life are still in a large degree closed against this race. It is a singular fact that the most deeprocted prejudice against the negro as a companion in the walks of life is in the Northern and Southern States of the United States of America. No Frenchman, no German, no Italian, and hardly any Englishman in his respective country would change his seat in a public vehiwould change his seat in a public vehi-cle because a negro should happen to sit next him. There are negroes who are re

There is in these countries no such There is in these countries no such marked division as is found in Boston as well as in Savannah or Richmond. Indeed, we once saw in a Virginia railway car an old negro nurse holding the little granddaughter of a wealthy to-bacconist. The rich man—no doubt her former owner—sat by her side, talked with her, considered her comfort, helped her out when the train reached their destination. We remember seeing the funeral of an old negro on a Virginia her out when the train reached the destination. We remember seeing the funeral of an old negro on a Virginia plantation. He could neither read nor write, but he had been a willing, faithful servant. To his funeral came the representatives of all leading, long-established white far

discussion of this subject. But we are much interested to note that a newspaper published in the State of Massachusetts, the birthplace of American slavery and abolition, should openly confess that there is as much prejudice in that State against the negro as there is in the Southern States, and that with all the love which Massachusetts has professed for the black man, he should be debarred by his color from occupying such positions in Massachusetts as his intelligence and fitness fairly entitle him

We shall not try in this article to suggest a remedy. Massachusetts should have thought of all this when she brought the Africans to this country and sold them to the South; and when in after years she clamored for their freedom and took up arms to break their shackles, she should have decided in advance what she was going to do with the negroes after she had set them free. Well may our Boston contemporary say that the question is puzzling.

JUDGE WALLER R. STAPLES,

The death of Judge Waller R. Staples is a serious loss to the Virginia bar. He was a great lawyer. He had naturally a legal mind, which was carefully trained, and, by patient study, stocked with a great fund of legal lore.

As Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals, he distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the law and his clean cut opinions. He filled that position with honor to himself and the State This gentleman is perfectly right, too, but his most valuable service, perhaps, was his work in connection with Judges Burks and Riely in codifying the statute laws of Virginia, embodied in the Code of 1887. It is a sad and singular co-incidence that he and one of his co-laborers, Judge Burks, should have passed away

almost at the same time. Judge Staples had always been active in the politics of the State, giving much of his time to the Democratic party in associated with the Government. The every important campaign, and he was one of the most forceful and successful stump speakers in the State. But it was a work of love. Since his retiremen be local in its hue. Everything in this from the Supreme Court beach, he had invariably declined to become a candidate for any political office.

> He had many warm friends in Rich mond who are deeply grieved at his untimely death.

PRACTICAL EDUC TION.

A movement has been started in Atlanta to make the course of training in the public schools more practical. We subject, and there are abundant evitransfering real estate, and another pre- dences to show that the tendency of the

times is toward education that will enable young men and women to earn a living. Our schools in the South have paid too little attention to this subject. It is hard for the South to get out of its old habit. Before the war our young men were educated for professions, and the

girls for the social circles or to teach. But conditions have vastly changed since the war. The South is now a manufacturing section, and there is no idle class. What the South needs is practical men and women to carry on her great industries, and she should educate her own people to do this work, instead of having to send to the North for them.

ONE PHASE OF POLITICS.

It is a sad commentary on American politics that some of the Populists seem ever willing to fuse with any party that promises success and a division of the spoils. It seems to matter very little with them whether it be the Republican party or the Democratic party, just so the offices are in sight.

A little while ago the Populists in Virginia were knocking at the door of the Democratic convention asking that one of their men be nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and the leaders expressed their entire willingness, on that condition, to election. But the Democrats very propthe rural district? The entire rural election. But the Democrats very proposition of the property of the proposition of the property of the proposed fusion was to defeat the proposed fusion was the pr Republican party, but no sooner had it miscarried than we began to hear reports

> It is this sort of thing that disgusts no sort of desire or purpose to promote the welfare of the people, but it is politics for what is in it, politics for spoils, Of course we do not make this charge against all Populists, for many of them are entirely honest and sincere in their belief, however, misguided and erratic they may be. Tom Watson and men like him have the respect of the country, but the same cannot be said of those of the Butler stripe who are in politics for everything in sight.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM IN VIR-GINIA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser

Senator Daniel was one of the central figures in the recent Virginia convention. He was endorsed for re-election along with an endorsement of the Chicago platform. How his face must burn every time he thinks of his resolution in the United States Senate in July 1894, commending Mr. Cleveland for his efforts to preserve law and order during the riotous times at Chicago. The Chicago convention platform of 1896 denounced the very thing which Senator Daniel warmly commended and which at the time met almost universal approval. Mr. Daniel in his speech before the convention must have been thinking of this inconsistency for he is reported as saying and was applauded too, that he believed that it had been better in the late campaign had some of the planks of the Chicago plat-Senator Daniel was one of the central some of the planks of the Chicago plat-form been left off." Senator Morgan has recently expressed an opinion of the same

There were many delegates to the Roanoke convention who, we have every reason to believe, opposed not only this, but other planks in the Chicago platform, but no word of protest was heard against its re-adoption as a whole.

yesterday that wheat was about at the full dollar mark and that the Virginia farmers with big crops were doubting whether to sell now or wait for a possible dellar and a quarter a bushel, ex claimed in anguish-"Great Heavenswhat is to become of Bryan? This prosperity is playing the very devil with him. But in spite of it all I cannot help rejoicing."

WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS,

The Charlottesville Progress thinks that all fair minded men will agree that the efforts of Colonel William Lamb to advance the Republican party of Virginia have been rewarded with the most shameful treatment that was ever accorded a chosen leader. The Progress should remember, however, that nothing is so ungrateful as politics.

The Farmville Herald belives that the workers who have a living salary and live within it are the best off. "So far as we now remember," says our contemporary, "we do not recall a thoughtful, prudent man with a certain income, who has not accumulated property. A good salaried position is certainly a very comfor table thing to have, but this does not release a man from the obligation to own and conduct his own business, if he is able and capable to do so,

The collecting business at Bristol is rather slow if we may judge from the following paragraph from the Courier:

The people in this town have a chronic case of stand off. They can't pay big bills and wont pay little ones. They give the collector the merry ha-ha with as much cool assurance as if he owed them an apology for being alive, and, after standing him off once they consider the account squared and proceed to spend their money elsewhere.

The South Boston News thinks that the Democratic convention made a great mistake in not fusing with the Populists, by nominating Captain Cocke for Lieutenan Governor. In our opinion that was one of the most sensible things that the convention did.

Chicago, which has suffered more perhaps than any city in the Union from the hard times, now reports that business is picking up, and that the drummers are placing with Chicago's wholesale merchants the largest orders received during any season since 1802. Another evidence of returning prosperity.

Too Inquisitive.

Mudgley-I understand, Gorpley, that you are going to the beach for two weeks. Gorpley-It's true, Mudgley. Mudgley-May I-er-ask how long you are going to be gone?-Roxbury Gazette.

The Pleasing Part,

"What do you regard as the most im portant event of the century?" asked the philosopher. "Well," answered the wheelman, "the finish is about as satisfactory as any part of the run.'-Truth.

had stolen up behind and given him a kiss: "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous."
"Excuse me," sald the wife; "I didn't know it was you."—Le Monde Comique,

Midsummer Madness,

He-I love you madly.
She-That's what you have already told
my friend. He-Yes, but since then I have grown

more sensible.-Fliegende Blatter. When the Clock Struck.

Son-in-law (as the marble clock falls down and just misses his mother-in-law)—Confound that clock Always behind time!-Journal Amusant.

A Stroke of Luck.

Dairyman (hit upon the head by a brickbat)-Lordy, what luck! What if it had struck my eggs.-Humoristiche Blat-ter. Pertinent Question. Railway Ticket Agent-Return. Pat-l'hwat for 'ud Ol be wantin' return tickut when Ol'm here already-

THE PRIMARY PLAN.

Other Expressions of Approval From the Virginia Newspapers.

Wirginia Newspapers.

We feel sure the Congressman W. A.
Jones, of Tidewater, will have no reason
to regret his noble efforts in behalf of
the people. Others have lost ground
at the Roanoke Convention, but not so
with Hon. W. A. Jones, Congressman
from the First District, who was one of
the two representatives from Virginia
who refused to do the bidding of Grover
Cleveland and voted against the repeal
of the Sherman Act.—South Boston News.

Commenting upon the remark of The Times that the press and people of Virgina favor the primary plan, the Salem Times-Register says:

"There is no doubt in the world about that; and it would not have been downed at the Roanoke Convention but for the eloquence of Daniel and the "still" small voice and fine Italian hand of shrewd Senator Martin, and their influence by reason of the positions they hold. Even then, they saw the handwriting on the wall and were not greatly comforted by their scant temporary victory.

The very large vote that the resolution received in the convention shows that the matter has taken deep hold on the people and that it will ultimately be adopted. The question involved the abolition of one system that has existed for centuries and the adoption of another of which to reneral information had been diffused, and the convention did not want to act hirriedly in so radical a proposition. We believe the convention was right in not being too hasty in the matter, and we believe that after due reflection the primary plan will in time be adopted.

There can be no doubt that it is the best means of obtaining the will of the people and that it will in a great measure do away with the wire pulling politicians who get into the Senate because of their great wealth or "ways that are peculiar."—Warrenton Virginian. The very large vote that the resolution

The Virginian heartily tenderses the project to elect flow. W. A. Jones to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Thomas S. Martin, two years hence. Primary plan or no primary plan Martin hasn't the ghost of a show to be re-elected to the Senate. His first election was a shame and well-nigh an outrase upon the people of Virginia. We second Mr. Jones' nomination.—West Point Virginian.

Southern Notes

The army of cotton worms have made their appearance in several localities near Selma. Ala. It is feared that they will seriously damage the growing crops.

A foolish farmer living near Cedartown Ga., recently attempted to dry out a lot of dynamite in a kitchen stove. The dy-namite exploded, killing the farmer and completely demolishing the building.

The Bethel Baptist Association in ses-sion near Hopkinsville, Ky., passed reso-lutions condemning the management of lutions condemning the management President Whitsit, of the Southern I tist Seminary, and insisting that no lections for the Seminary be taken by of the churches of the Association to the president should be removed.

Mrs. Lena Collinsworth, of Claiborn sers, Lena Collinsworth, or Claiborne county. Tenn., died the other day from the effects of a fifty-eight-day fast. She starved herself to death under a vow. She quarreled with her husband. They separated, and she vowed that she would fast until he returned to her. Efforts of friends and relatives to force her to eat wore of ne avail. were of no avail.

The receivers of the Southern Mutua The receivers of the Southern Multan Building and Loan Association, of Atlan ta, say that if no preference is given to stockholders who claim withdrawal right the investment stockholders will get 2 per cent of the amount paid in, exclusive of the part which went to the expense

J. R. Grantiam, a Mississippi plante and Miss Ir.a Balley, of Marion, Ala. were recently married on a Southern railway train at Greensboro. The groon is sixty-four and the oride thirty-five.

A remarkable instance of dirt eating recently came to light at Maysville, Ga Liza Wellington, a regro woman, went to a doctor "to get him to give her some medicine to make her oult eating dirt. When questioned, she said that she was the habit of eating a wash-basinful of dirt daily, and declared that the dirt gave her more satisfaction than a first-class meal. The woman's health was, of course, seriously impaired.

A special from Bessemer, Ala., says:
Ever since the successful run of steel at
Birmingham, the effect the solving of
that question would have on the Bessemer
rolling mill has been generally discussed.
The plant has been idle for over seven
years and although at intervals in that
time its reopening had been promised
and expected, it is conceded by the most
conservative that the prospects for its
revival are now brighter than at any time
since the shut-down.

BIG FORTUNES MADE

By Speculating in Wheat_Some of the St Louis Men Who Have Profited.

Louis Men Who Have Profited.

ST. LOUIS. MO., August 20.—The following amounts are reported to have been made by local speculators as the result of the recent rise in wheat: William G. Haarstick \$790.000; Hen. Barnes, \$150.000; D. R. Francis, \$100.000; Corwin H. Spencer, \$100.000; W. L. Green Commission Company, \$100.000; Charles T. Orthwein, \$100.000; E. H. White, \$75.000; Amedie Cole, \$15.000; John Warren, \$50.000; S. W. Cobb, \$20.000.

There are a dozen or more firms which have made from \$5.600 to \$25.000 on the face of their St. Louis trade, but no one can tell how they stand elsewhere. They may be 100.000 bushels long here and 200.000 bushels long here and 200.000 short in this same York York.

can tell how they stand elsewhere. They may be 100,000 bushels long here and 200,000 short in Chicago or New York. One man who was reported to be a big winner owes one firm 250,000 bushels of wheat and has aircady put up \$25,000 in cash for margins. He may have that wheat bought some place at a low price.

It is a significant fact that the men who were on the inside of the market were the same who formed the celebrated built pool last year which startled wheat operators. It is hard to estimate what each man has made because they are continually jumping in and out of the market, making a profit of 3 or 4 cents and then buying again. When wheat was around 65 cents the big fellows bought, wheat quietly throughout the country. At 75 cents they let a lot of it go but became bulls again when they saw that the market kept going up.

The wheat market was yerr wild and

Duice et Decorum.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife bulls again when they saw that the market ket kept going up.

The wheat market, was very wild and erratic to-day and the fluctuations were feverish. A nervous feeling characteri-

zed the day's proceedings, with a tendency on the part of "logs" to realize on their holdings. December wheat opened at 30.3-4 cents, 1-4 cents below Wednesday's close. It fluctuated between 92.1-4 and 35, and closed at 32.1-4 cents, weak and top heavy.

MURDERED BY A MOB.

Further Particulars of the Recent Killing

Further Particulars of the Recent Killing of Ed. Nowlin by Moonshiners.

The Floyd, Va.) Press tells the following story of the murder of Ed. Nowlin by moonshiners, meating of which has aiready been made in The Times:

News reached this place late Tuesday afternoon to the effect that Ed. Nowlin, a young white man and a notorious reporter of illicit distilleries, met a horriole death Monday night on Runnet Bag, Franklin county, a famous "meonshire" district, about fifteen miles from this place.

The particulars of the dastardly affair, so far as we were able to obtain them, were these:

Newlin, who for a number of years has made it a business to report illicit distilleries, often taking the officers directly to them, for which he received fees from the government, was arrested on Sunday last on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Spencer, of the same neighborhood, charging him with breasting into his spring house and carrying off butter, lickles, etc. The arrest was made by Constable Hash, and on Monday the prisoner was taken to Long Branch to stand trial before a justice of the peace. The Commonwenith not being ready to go litterial, the prisoner was offered bail. He offered several parties as bondsmen, but they owned no real estate and the magistrate refused to accept them as sureties. For some reason, we know not what, it was deemed inexpedient to take the prisoner to juil at Rocky Mount, a considerable distance, and two or three men were appointed to guard him over Monday night. He was taken back to the house of Thomas Spencer, and some time between the hours of 10 and 11 octock a number of men armed with guns forced open the door to the room in which Nowlin was siesping and jerked him out of hed and citt the door and begun fring. The first shot, which probably caused instant death, took effect in the abdomen. From all indications the gun was either loaded with buckshot or slugs and his stomach was perforated like a sifter. Nowlin fell forward upon his face and at least two more shots were fired into the dying man

John W. Simmons, to whom we are

The Grand Army Invitation

THE SALUDA CONFENCION.

After a Long Dead-Lock Blakey Defeated

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., August Special.-The convention of the Thirt -Special.—The convention of the Intry-ninth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, King and at Saluda, Wednesday, August Isth, at noon, and concluded its labors at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, Judge A. B. Evans, of Middlesex, was made chairman and W. D. Ryland secre-tary.

The present Senator, James N. Stubbs, The present Senator, daily of Gloucester, was placed in nomination by Dr. A. C. Grubba of King and Queen. Judge Thomas E. Blakey, of Essex, by Judge Thomas Croxton, and Mr. J. Boyd Sears, of Mathews, by Mr. George Y.

Hundley.

A number of seconding speeches were nade for each candidate.

The first ballot resulted, by a scaled tote, Blakey, 1,847 2-3; Stubis, 1,497; Sears, 53 1-3. There was no election.

A number of ballots were taken without coult. The convention was in a dead-ook.

Just before the taking of the twenty-third ballot, Dr. L. S. Foster, of Mathews, announced that his delegation having exhausted every effort to nominate Sears, his name would be withdrawn. It was then past the midnight hour. It was seen that the decadlock was about to be broken. On this hallot the contest was narrowed down to a fight between Blakey and Stubbs.

Blakey was nominated by a close mar-din, the ballot resulting, Blakey, 2102; Blakey was nominated by a close mar-gin, the ballot resulting, Blakey, 2102; Stubbs, 2678.

Judge Blakey in a speech accepted the nomination and Messrs. Stubbs and Sears piedged their carnest support for the ticket.

FOUNDRY HANDS QUIT.

Refuse to Work Because One Man Was Paid Only Ninety Cents a Day,

FREDERICKSEURG, VA., August 20.

-Special.—The large force of hands at Hunter's Foundry and Plow Works refused to go to work to-day, giving as a reason that one of the workmen in the reason that one of the working on mouiding department was receiving on inisty cents per day. This they consi-ered too little, and had a tendency, the average penerally. Hen said, to reduce wages generally. Hence their action. The foundry has shut down for the present.

for the present.

The convention to nominate a candidate for the House of Delegates from Orange county will meet to-morrow at Orange Court House. Judge W. G. Williams will be nominated, he having been the croice of the primaries.

The following teachers have been elected by the City School Board for the public schools the coming session: Mrs. A. L. Magrath, Misses Kate J. Mander, M. Emily Mander, Lizzie Stone, Eva W. Gordon, Jennie M. Goolrick, Maggie L. Honey, Luona Jett, Jane L. Gordon, J. C. Grant, F. D. Bowes, Harrison Holmes.

The schools will open the first Monday in September.

Letter-Carriers Afloat.

NORFOLK, Va., August 20.—Special.— The Letter Carriers' Yacht Club, of Balti-more, arrived bere to-day abound the yacht Almira, after visiting Old Point and e fishing grounds. the fishing grounds.

The crew is composed of fourteen car-riers who attracted much attention on the streets to-day in their neat gray coats,

white duck caps and trousers To-morrow evening the Norfolk letter carriers will be entertained by them appared the vacut. To-day the Baltimore boys were the guests of the local carriers.

They leave for the upper Chesapeake Sunday evening.

Sunday evening.

Mrs. Martin Falth, of Paterson, N. J. is visiting her father, Mr. John J. Kuhn, who is ill at the residence of his daughter Mrs. C. W. Pendleton, of Fairmount.

THE G. A. R. INVITATION.

THE Y. M. B. A. COMMITTEE LEAVES TO-MORROW.

To Start for Buffalo at 8:20 To-Morrow Morning Carrying the Invitation to the

G. A. R. to Visit Blehmond,

The final meeting of the committee appointed by the Young Men's Business Association to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its encampment in 1899 in Richmond was held yesterday evening in the office of Capt, Regester and all the details of the trip were ar-

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Invitation: Samuel Regester, H. D. Eichelberger, Thomas H. Fox, R. Lancaster Williams, W. H. Sa-Fox, R. Lancaster Williams, W. H. Savory, Barton H. Wise, George M. West, Joseph Wallerstein, Reuben Burton, P. H. C. Cabell, Captain B. C. Cook, Julian Bryant, W. H. Bennett, C. W. Westbury, John D. Fotts, N. L. Truitt, H. M. Boykin, and H. W. B. Glover.

TO LEAVE TO-MORROW.

The committee will leave Richmond on the Atlanta special to-morrow morning at 8:20 c/olock, carrying the invitation of the Young Men's Business Association and of both branches of the City Council.

cii.

Headquarters have been engaged in Buffalo in the Ellicott Square office helliding, next to the Citizens' Committee of Buffalo.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE JOHN. A Man Beat His Wire and It Cost Him \$25

and \$300 Security.

Some long-winded cases were before the Court of His Honor yesterian, but the line of pligrims was short.

Charles Brady, colored, was the first pligrim. He had wandered into town from Nottoway in search of work. He was looking hard for it yesterday when a unknown white man came up behind

she was found wandering about the treets and it was learned that she had

cause he assisted materially in quelling the disturbance going through great hodily danger in doing so. The Party on the throne put a stopper on the proceedings by dismissing Fyrnandez and mans. Mr. Riddell 55.

Addis Johnson, a colored woman, charged with obtaining a tot of bed disting by false pretences, had her ease continued until next Tuesday for witnesses.

Wm. Harmon, a white man, was charged with being drunk and begging on the streets. He was given thirty days.

Josh Evans, a colored man, was charged with being a suspicious character, but it was shown that he was employed on a

cused of assaulting a little mulatto girl named Pearl Betts last December, and who was arrested by Detective Wren at stone on Wednesday, was sent on to the

TO ENLARGE THE RETREAT,

A Needed Addition to be Built on Adjoins ing Property.

At a meeting of the Board of Manager of the Retreat for the Sick held some tim since it was decided by a vote of 16 to to enlarge the Hospital by acquiring the adjacent property belonging to Me Henry Wickham, and erecting upon it is building suited to those needs which have

and Thursday at II o'clock a m was called, of both Managers and

was called, of both Managers and Directors, in order that the co-operation of the latter might be secured.

They, however, with the exception of Mr. Howard Swineford, being unable to attend, the matter could not be finally disposed of, and another meeting is called for Thursday next, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance of both Managers and Directors. Until the consent of the latter is gained, no proposition can be made to Mr. Henry Wickham, the owner. owner. The Hospital management will offer

\$4,000, of which sum \$1,500 will be paid down, and the balance, which is to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per an num, will be paid within ten year The addition will not be made for the accommodation of any special class of patients, but purely for the purpose of enlarging the Hospital's field of general

macfulness.

The improvements in the main building, which were undertaken with the fiss realized by the bazaar last fall, have just been completed. For the amount of money at the disposal of the board, they have been remarkable, including four contrast of all the first provided and collected to the contrast of the co new and delightful rooms for nur with the necessary furniture and extensive repairs to the elevator. The Retreat is meeting with very substantial support from many sources, and is car rying on a great and commendable work

NEW BROAD STREET STORE. J. M. Fourqueean & Company to Open

Up. Many retail dry goods buyers of Rich-

Many retail dry goods buyers of Richmond and various parts of the State will read with interest the announcement that Mr. J. M. Fourqurean, Mr. Waiter A. Grinnan and Mr. Robert S. Gray have formed a co-partnership under the firm name and style of J. M. Fourqurean & Co., to conduct a first-class dry goods house at 113 east Broad street, opening about October 1st. Mr. J. M. Fourqurean, the senior mem-

Mr. J. M. Fourqurean, the senior member of the new concern is one of the best known dry goods merchants in the State, and has been for a quarter of a century closely identified with the trade. He was the founder of the well-known house of Fourqurean, Price. Temple & Co., afterwards The Fourqurean Price Company. Two other members of the old firm, Messrs. E. D. Price and J. Harvie Blair, are well known for their uniform courtesy to the trade and their accomplishments. to the trade and their accomplishments in the mercantile world. Both of the young members of the new

oncern are well-known and popular in the dry goods business. Mr. Walter A. Grinnan has been for seventeen years connected with the Fourqurean Price Company as cashier and credit man.

Mr. Robt. S. Gray was for many years a popular salesman for The Fourqurean Price Company, but recently has been

A course of lectures will be delivered in the winter months to the Ambulance Corps of the First Regiment. Drs. Teusler and Knyk will probably be selected as the lecturers. This interesting branch of the volunteer service is becoming very soular, and is being rapidly recruited. Much interest is shown in the weekly meetings, and the attendance is invariably large.

The corps has received an invitation from the Boston Division Ambulance Corps of the Massachusetss Volunteer Militia, to visit them during their forthcoming encampment at Framinablam.

Nurse Zimmerman, of the corps, has changed his residence to 529 west Broad street.

Entertainment at Ridge Church,

connected with Temple Pemberton

Cordes & Company.

This is a strong combination and as the

name Fourqueean has been a synonym for integrity and enterprise in the dry

goods line, a royal welcome will be ex-tended them by the public.

The members and friends of Ridge Church, located about nine miles from the city on the Cary Street road, assisted by some of Richmond's talent gave a performance for the benefit of the oran fund Wednesday evening to a large au-

Learners' Love Frust.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Tried Friends Best. Forthirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid.

Are truly the sick man's friend,

A Known Fact For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

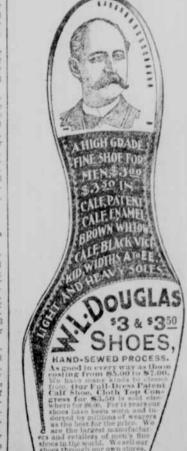
TUTT'S Liver PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

NON-INFLAMMABLE. REMOVES GREASE and DIRT

SILK, WOOL and COTTON without injury to the most delicate fairle or color and without the use of sector. Cleans Kid Gloves.

Sold by Druggists and Crocers.

MARSHALL CHEMICAL CO., MARSHALL, VA.



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